THE SENATE CALIFORNIA LAVE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. We published recently, the bill to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California, as it passed the Senate, and as it is now pending before the House of Representatives. While some of its provisions are founded on sound and just principles, it is in many respects objectionable. It is deficient and imperfect. It does not clearly embrace all the cases for which it should have provided. It clogs, 'etters and embarrasses claimants, by rendering the employment of lawyers by them unavoidable in all cases, by the delays and procrastination it anticipates, and not merely allows, but favors, in vexatious appeals, from the decision of judges of its own selection, permitted by the United States in the Supreme Court at Washing. ton, and the ruinous expenses it obliges the claimants to incur. It seeks (and we think in the alsence of power by Congress to enforce such rule) to debar the grantees from resort to any legal remedy, by ejectment or otherwise, in the federal or State courts of California; it seeks to make the decrees of the extra judicial tribunal created by this act and on the appeals it provides fer, conclusive against a claimant; thus buiding him to the decision of judges appointed by the United Statesthe party adverse to him-and which decrees are made under rules dictated by the United States. it postpones the most meritorious classes of all the land claimants in California-the pueblo, ranchero and mission Indians, and gente de racon-and defers any recognition of, or action as to them, and as to their rights, to some future Congress, and it neglects to provide for allowances or donations to there in possession of lands there, who may not have formal grants. We regard the latter classes of claimants as eminently entitled to the most indulgent and favorable consideration. The indivi-Mexican, or under the United States government, should be allowed to retain their occupancy, and at should be confirmed by the concession of full documentary title under reasonable but liberal regulations as to bound sry. The native resident of California, whether Indians, half caste, or of Spanish blood, should not be disturbed in what has been hitherto in that country esteemed to be his own property, and which he his exclusively possessed and controlled and enjoyed as such, though he may not have procured a formal grant or concession, ornamented with the official seals, and paraffes, and rubries of the Mexican fauctionaries. Those of Indian blood can rightfully urge the title of the aboriginal natives, which, to a certain extent, the United States has always admitted, and which our government has ever professed to "extinguish" by treaties with the Indians, before disposing of the land to others. The enterprising pioneer citizen of the United States, who has emigrated to the Pacuic, is likewise entitled to favorable consideration. His rights, founded on first settlement and occupancy of vacant lands there, are not soticed in this bill, nor are they in any wise protected by it. No land is donated to him—he is not even given a pre-emption. He, forsooth, unless some other bill is in embry o for his pretection, is to be whistled off as a "squatter," or an "intruder," who should be thankful that he is not indicted or prosecuted by a United States index and been hitherto in that country esteemed to be his to be whistled off as a "squatter," or an "intruder," who should be thankful that he is not indicted or presecuted by a United States District
Attorney, fined by a United States pludge, and
imprisoned by a United States marshal, as a criminal, for cutting down the "public trees," digging
the "public soil," or hunting out, and, after it is
found, gathering, washing and melting the "public gold dust" in the valleys or mountaine of Califernia. This is all wrong. In time, everything
but the adjudication of Spanish or Mexican
grants is lett for other and future legislation by
Congress; for though the Commissioners are to
"ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the mission lands are
held, and those held by the civilized Indians, and
those who are engaged in agriculture or labor
of any kind, and those which are occupied and
cultivated by pueblos or rancheros Indians," (vide
sec. 16), to provision whatever is made for any
decision as to their nights, or for any protection,
security, or recognition of them in any degree, or
to any extent.

Further delay as to full legislation by Con-

Further delay as to full legislation by Congress in relation to California is atterly inexcusable. The treaty of Gaudelope Hidalgo was finally attified and preclaimed by President Polk, as the superme law of the land, enthe 4m of July, 1848. The delay of Congress, for acarly three years at reany elapsed, has been in sharmeless violation of their duties. If the Legislature of the State of California should assume to take control of the warrant lands within as limits, and to assert and enforce the sovereignty of the State over them, and the ownership of the State in them—is Mr. Sould and other distinguished statesmen and jurists contend the letter of the Mexican treaty, of the State constitution, and of the law of nations and the constitutional principles of this government allow them to do—cogen arguments in defence and justification of such course can be found in the necessity created by the remissions of Congress to do its cuty with respect to those lands, and its weaton neglect of the rights and interests of the citizens of that State. Indeed there are many who coatend that such course would, in its ultimate results, he most bean ficult to the United States. Certainly it is not in easilre harmony with the genius and epicit of our institutions that the rights and interests of the resident citizens of California—of so vital a character as those relating to the titles to the lands they occupy—should be under the arbitrary control of a legislative body in session sevetrey control of a legislative body in session several thousands miles distant from them, composed of strangers to their necessities, many of whom are ignorant of their wants, and incompetent to decide as to their rights; and some of whom have are ignorant of their wants, and in emperent to decide as to their rights; and some of whom have in erests and feelings not elways congenial with, and often houtle to theirs, and who are wholly irresponsible to the prople of California. The prople of the Atlantic States would not be satisfied if such Legislature held in California was, under any circumstances, to assume the control and settlement of titles to real estate here; and our having two out of sixty Senatora, and two out of two hundred and thirty Expressivatives in that Legislature, would go but a little way in reconciling us to such fereign despetism as it has been justify called. Before the American revolution, the imperial Parillament of Great Bottoin yielded to the local authorities of the colonies the control of such matters; and with reference to Oregon, California, Utah, and New Mexico, Congress will have, ere long, to adopt a similar policy. The system hitherto purpose due to territories hordering on the States, and which are settled gradually by the steady advance of the white population upon the Indian fromier, with ut any extent separation from the sarcent courn unity, may be continued as to the lands in Milipsooth and the country adjacent to our contiers border; but it is unswited to, and fronter, without any estual separation from the facent community, may be continued as to the lands in Minnesola and the country adjacent to our rottlers border; but it is unsuited to, and cannot be softened by, in countres thousands of miles distant from us, distinguished from us by vast deserts of prairie and of borse, and by lofty and ragged mountains impassable, except in a few places, in his bd, too, by hostile savages, as are all our acquisitions under the treaty with Mexico. The Abenile Ocean separated Great Britain from her colonies, but the bitners to intercourse and association between her and them were not by any means as formadable as those existing between the states on the castern side of this continual. And it is a fact, that no state since of this country should less sight of, that the primary natural causes of pointed diagreenest—a deamilaity of interests—exists between the countries on the Atlantic and the Pautic to as full extent as they existed in in 1772, between the parent countries on the castern shores and the colonies on the western shores of the ocean that divided them. This diversity of interests—exists between the prent countries on the extengthened. Those who do not anticipate the the resistance in a few years, by our fellow citizens on the Pacific, to laws by which hey are constrained to pay \$2 freight to American vessels to and from the Atlantic States, when they might en play (but for such laws) foreign vessels for \$1; or to laws compelling them to pay \$2 for mountactures of the A lamic States, the ut procure of from other crustries they could get for \$1, he read history to but laws could get for \$1, he read history to but laws of the advance States, that us procured from weakness to automit, the chief portion of the lands within their limits to be owned and controlled by the United States, and procured from weakness to automit, the chief portion of the lands within their limits to be owned and controlled by the United States, and its derive with reference to be regarded as an ind

Further delay as to full legislation by Con-

The expurging by the United States Senate of the 10th article of that treaty, and the alteration of the 2th article, as originally agreed to by Mr. Tris.

and the Mexican Commissioners, some have contended changed those obligations with respect to Spanish and Mexican grants of lands in Catifornia and in New Mexico with respect, also, to the property possessed by the church and the Catholic missions; and with respect, likewise, to the rights of occupants founded upon naked possession, without formal written grants from the authorities of former governments. This is an error. The expunged 10th article was in these words:—

All grants of land made by the Mexican government, or by the competent authorities, in territories previously appertaining to Maxico, and remaining for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be respected as valid, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the said territories had remained within the limits of Mexico. But the grantees of lands is Texas, put in possession thereof who, by reason of the circumstances of the country, since the beginning of the trouble between Texas and the Mexican government, may have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligation to faifil the said conditions within the periods limited in the same, respectively; such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the streaty, in default of the foregoing stipulation in regard to 2 antees of land in Texas, is extended to all grantees of the land in the territories afcressid elsewhere than in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and, in default of the fulfillment of the conditions of any such grant, within the same period, which, as is above stipulated, begins with the day of the sexchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the same shall be null and vid, &c.

President Polk, in his message of 23d of February, sending the ready in the Senate, recom-

President Polk, in his message of 28d of February, sending the treaty to the Senate, recommends this article to be expunged. He said—

To the tenth article of the treaty there are serious objections, and no instructions given to Mr. Trist contemplated or authorized its insertion. The public lands within the limits of Texas belong to that State, and this government has no power to dispose of them, or to change the conditions of grants already made. All wide littles will remain unaffected by the change of ourseringing; and I. therefore, aubmit that this article should not be inserted as a part of the treaty.—[Vol. T. Ex. Doo. 1847.5—185 Sen., 30th Con.]

The 9th article was modified, and certain clause in it referring to church property stricken ou doubtless because the law of nations and the other provisions were deemed a full guarantee.

It is worthy of notice that a remarkable feature of this treaty is, that it does not contain any express words of cession or transfer by Mexico to the United States, of the public lands or other public property in California and New Mexico. Mexico seems carefully to have avasieded this. Why it was that the precedents of the treaties of Louisiana and of Florida, both containing such clauses, were disregarded by our negotiators, we cannot imagine, unless Mexico and the United States, is distuctly prescribed and defined in and by the treaty. This is, doubtless, a virtual acknowledgment and cession of the avereignty over all the countries north and cast of that line, to the United States; but the docurrent that this acknowledgment, exproprio sugger, rests on the federal government of the United States, in the docurrent hat this acknowledgment, and cression of the lands there, not before then disposed of by the former a unihorities, has been disputed. It has been denied that by force of such lands (the such as allow that government to the country this side of the line to the United States; in the countries of sovereignty of the such as allow that government in the local provincial g

seats in Corgress. If she persists in her claim, in despite of the "condition subsequent" stupulated in the act of admission, declaring—

Sec. 3. That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature of otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits and shall pare no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to said right to dispose of the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatever upon the public domain of the United States and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizen set the United States be taxed higher than residents, &c.—[Act of Sept. 9, 1850]

And refuses to comply with these conditions, what can Congress do? Will California be expelled from the Union? Will the enforcement of the federal claim to these lands be attempted by arms against the people and government of that State? We rather presume not. Congress is then left to the utterly purple and inefficient redress which may be afforded by ants, by the United States in the fideral tribunals, against the State or its citizens, as to lands within her limits occupied by those citizens, under titles conferred by the States, and in would not be cause of surprise, if, ultimately, Congress should agree not only to yield the lands, but to pay all the expenses of the State rad its citizens moursed by reason of the dispute. The history of the Tassell's case, and of the Butler and Worseller crase, in Georgia, should not be forgotten by any of the depart nents of the federal governments, executive, regulative, or judicial, it may be depended u.on. that similar courses will be enacted by other distant or frontier States, whenever federal legislation with respect to them is regarded by the citizens generally as an usurpation of power, or as albutrary, tyeamied, unjust, or oppressive. In California, especially, its remotenes

control.

But concede that the treaty with Mexico yielded But concede that the treaty with Mexico vielded up to the United States not only the sovereignty, but ceded and transferred to the United States all the vacant lands, and all the public property, as well of the provincial governments as of the central government of the republic of Mexico within California, New Mexico and Urah. Nobody, having any ortensions to in elligence, ever imagined that the Mexican government had the right to canafer

o the United States the private property or any rights as to property, whether equitable or legal of Maxican citizers, or others, in these territories. Certainly, the treaty does not contain any provision passifying the supposition that Mexico notesial-do majar in the slightest degree the rights of undividuals, either legal or equitable, perfect or tucheste, to property of any kind in the territories. If, when the treaty was megotiated, it had been proposed to the treaty was megotiated, it had been proposed of the confection of the property of the confection of th

"The covereign who acquires an inhabited coun-

"The forreign was acquired in manning ity, acquires full deminion over it; but this dominion is never supposed to divest the vested rights of individuals to property. The larguage of the treaty ceding bouisians, excludes any idea of interfering with private property."

So in Mitchel et al. vs. United States, 9 Peters.

So in Mitchel et al. vs. United States, 9 Peters.

711:—

11 was objected to the title claimed in this case, which had been presented to the superior court of Middle Florida, under the provisions of the acts of Congress for the settlement of land claims in Florida, that the grantees did not acquire, under the Indian grants, a legal title to the land. Held, that the acts of Congress submit these claims to the adjudication of this court as a court of equity; and those acts, as often and uniformly construed in its repeated decisions, confer the same jurisdiction over imperfect, inchesit, and inceptive titles, as legal and perfect ones, and require the court to decide by the same rules on all claims submitted to it, whether legal or equitable."

Also in United States vs. Percheman, 7 Peters, 51:—

claims submitted to it, whether legal or equitable.

Also in United States vs. Percheman, 7 Peters,
51:—

Even in cases of conquest, it is very unusual for
the conqueror to do more than to displace the soverreign and assume dominion over the country. The
modern usage of nations, which has become list,
would be violated; that sense of justice and of right,
which is acknowled; d and felt by the whole civilized
world would be outraged, if private property should
be generally confiscated, and private rights annulied
on a change in the sovereignty of the country, by the
Florida treaty. The people change their allegiance,
their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved;
but their relations to each other, and their rights of
property remain undisturbed. Had Florida changed
its sovereign by an act containing no cipulation reaperting the property of individuals, the right of property in all those who became subjects or citizens of
the new government, would have been unaffected by
the change. It would have remained the same as
under the ancient soverelgn.

The language of the second article of the treaty
between the United States and Spain, of the 22d Februsry, 1819, by which Florida was ceded to the United
States, conforms to this general principle.

The eighth article of the treaty must be intended
to stipulate expressly for the security to private property, which the lens and sugges of nations sould, without express stipulation have conferred. No construction
which would impair that security, further than its
poritive words require, would seem to be admissible.
Without it, the titles of individuals would remain as
valid under the new government, as they were under
the oid. And those titles, so far at least as they were
consummated, might be asserted in the courts of the
United States, independently of this article.

See likewise, 12 Peters, 416, Strother vs. Lucas.
Evented the second of the courts of the
United States, 12 Peters, 416, Strother vs. Lucas.

See likewise, 12 Peters, 416, Strother va. Lucas. By the federal constitution, the treaty is the supermental and the see likewise, 12 Peters, 416, Strother va. Lucas. By the federal constitution, the treaty is the superme law. Congrese cannot rightfully enact any law avoiding anel evading the fair and honest and laithful fulfillment of its stipulations, above quoted, according to their spirit. The treaty is to be expounded, and is to be executed and sustained, according to the laws of nations. Congress cannot rightfully enact any law with respect to the countries acquired by the treaty, contrary to the laws of nations. Such acts would be null and void. The rights of property made taviolable by the laws of nations; and which the United States are boun to respect and protect by the iteaty, are not merely tres acquired by the treaty, contrary to the laws of nations. Such acts would be null and void. The rights of property made inviolable by the laws of nations; and which the United States are boun to respect and protect by the treaty, are not merely what common law lawyers designate as legal rights, i. e., complete, perfected, vested, and absolute itiles, but equitable rights (as they are terried by the common law) are also included. No statesman or jurist of intelligence will den this, however common law attorneys, in or out of Congress, who have derived their learning on such subjects mostly from some miss prins used meanmay be disposed to discuss the point. The civil law borrowed from Spain, prevailed in Mexico, and was cherished in every state and province of the rjubble. The distinction recognized by the common law, between legal and equitable rights, is not regarded by the civil law. Under the system prevailing in the ceded territories, equitable rights are given as high consideration as those distinguished in New York as legal rights. The protection of both is equally the object of the clauses of the treaty quoted, and the laws of nations extends to the one as well as to the other. The supreme court of the United States, in the case of Soulard va. The United States, in the case of Soulard va. The United States, in the doctrine in found above quoted, also in other decisions of that court.

Most of the common law distinctions as to "cenure," and titles to land, derived from the time of the conquest, are not inke that of Procrustes. Neither executive nor judicial authorities, in countries where they manualed in the admissration of justice, as in since where the iron restraints of the common law as well as for the non-fulliment of contracts—of the civil law is equity and justice. In "beds of justice, as in since where the iron restraints of use common law as well as for the non-fulliment of contracts—of the civil law. It prefers the rule of pust and equitable compensation, remuneration or indemnity in all cas

common law rule by which all title is forfeited for 1 th non-fulfillment is abhorred by the civil law party; should be made by the civil law many conditions, not essential to the interests of grantor, and the performance of which is unnecessarily demanded by a rigorous grantor, and of which the cornmon law exacts the rigid performance to the letter, are considered as being merely "directory," and of which the cornmon law exacts the rigid performance to the letter, are considered as being merely "directory," and of such condition may be. It requires nothing idle, unconscionable or unreasonable. With all the vaunted claims for the superior wisdom of their system, put forth by the champions of the common law, from Lord Coke down, they have been constituted to the control of the vanced, to a future paper.

Court of General Sessions.

Befere the Recorder and Ald Franklin and Dooley.
Fig. 17.—Triat for Receiving Stolen Goods.—A man named Michael Kerrigan was placed on trial charged with receiving stolen goods, vis.: a number of cots, vests, pantaleons etc. stolen from Mr. Dewitt G. Boutelle, of No. 247 Broadway, on the 24th of December last. It was alleged that the property was stolen from the premiers above-named by a person who was seen by Mr. Orrin C. Dedge, to come from Mr. Boutelle's room with the clething, or part of it, in his possession. This witness followed Gallagher across the Park, to Frankfort street, down Frankfort to William street, thence to Chatham street, thence to Parl street, dewn Pearl to Chatham street up thence to East Broadway, through East Broadway to Grand street, dewn Pearl to Chatham street, where he entered house No. 3. This house was the residence of the accused, and hence, probably, the accusation. The thirgs were found in the house, tied up in a bundle; shall twas not proven that Mr. Kerrigan had any thing to do with them. The counsel for the defendant was about opening his case to the jury, stating that his client was a respectable citizen and hal been for about twenty years a licensed auctioner where character had been, herefore, perfectly good, and beyord suspicion. Counsel was at this point interrupted by the District Attorney, who stated to the Court and jury that he did not believe the evidence for the people in this case, was such as to warrant a conviction. The Court entertained the same view, and the case being submitted to the jury they, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of net guilty.

Triel for Steeling Clothing.—A man named Fatriel Gollacher was tried on the charge of steeling clothing.

and the case being submitted to the jury they, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of net guilty.

True for Stealing Clothing.—A man named Patrick Gallagher was tried on the charge of stealing clothing from Mr. Boutelle. Mr. Bodge swore that he believed the prisoner to be the person whom he saw and followed to No. 3 Jackson street, on the 24th of Becomber. The defe ndast produced quite a number of witnesses, who swore that they were in his company from 6 o'clock till II, on the evening of the 24th of December, at which lime he was in his own house, entertaining some neighbors who came in to spend Christmas Eve with him. On this testimony, the prisoner was acquitted.

The fing Guid Coin, by a Disharest Servant.—A young girl not more than 13 years of age, was put on trial, charged with grand larceny, in stealing \$46, in gold coin, from her employer. Mr. John R. Post in January last. Mr. Post testified that he employed the prisoner on the 23d day of January as a servant. On the 25th she came home. In charge of a policeman, who stated that she had been found in possession of considerable gold coin, which she said she had found in Canalstreet. Mr. Post had considerable gold coin, which she said she had found in Canalstreet. Mr. Post had considerable gold coin, which she said she had found in Canalstreet. Mr. Post had considerable gold coin in a stocking, stowed away under a mattrees in a room to which the girl had access. On hearing the statement about her arrives he want to his depository, and found that \$450 in gold coin had been removed within a short time. The prisener rad been to the store of Mr. Banta, in Bleecker at and purchased about \$18 worth of goods and had, by her memore accused the suspicion of shopmen. She left rome goods, which she purchased, in the morning when the accused came for the goods, had het arrested. The ray rendered a vertical of condemnation, and the court entranced her to the House of Resuge.

The Court now took a recess till 4% o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon Judge Woodruff

Fin. 17.—Mulock is Mathew Rose.—This was an action for \$300. for professional services rendered as attorney and counsellor at law. The defends was that Mr. Mulock had abandoned the case of the defendant, in which the costs are alleged to have accrued without caure, and that he refused to go on with his professional retrieve. The judge, in his charge remarked that the abandonment of the case by the plaintiff, without any caure or reason may be a defence to his fees as counsel, yet it cannot affect the case as to his ferriors already rendered as attorney in the cause; and area if by the shandonment of the plaintiff services as counsel become of no avail to the defendant, the jury might consider it is faxing the counsel's fees, but not as to the attorney's fees. Verdiet for plaintiff, \$10.745. that is, deducting the counsel's fee claimed by the phintiff

Navni Intelligerer.

U. S. brig Perry, Livut Com. A. H. Foote, arrived at
Monrovia on the 15th December, from the South
coart all well. The P. during her croise on the doubt
coart, had captured two slave vessels, and sent them
to the United States, for adjudication.

Mutthy and Death in the Pacific.

The following interesting particulars of the muting on board the bork William H Shailer, (of Boston) Captain W. P. Gerdiner - a condensed account of which we gave about a week back - we copy from the

Beston Journal of Saturday:—

The bark above names sailed from San Francisco where whe was owned by Mearn. Everett & Co., on a voyage to Masallia and buck. Geptain Gardiner has compared to the sail and buck. Geptain Gardiner has compared to the sail and buck. Geptain Gardiner has compared at short notice, to take command of the bark on this voyage, with the channe of such crows second by picture to the voyage at San Francisco. The single of the sail and th

Captain quickly recovered his pistol and sprang to his test.

At that instant, he perceived the comrade of this man, who had come from the forward part of the bark, running at him with his kulie up, and realy to strike. There was no time to be lost; two barrels of the revolver remained undischarged; the captain aimed and fired, and one man fell dead at his feet, shot through the head and the other was severely wounded. Had the aim been less sure, the captain at the next moment, must inevitably have fallen under the knile. Had he flinched, at any point of the affair, there were others of the crew ready enough for mischief, as appears by what follows.

This bloody affair, which takes so much time to tell.

This bloody affair, which takes so much time to tell intelligibly, or even to read, was - from the time of the first diawing of the sheath knife, to the time of the shooting of the second assailant—but the work of a moment. It was all witu-seed by a respectable cabin passenger. (one of the owners of the barg), who was on deck at the time, but unarmed, and not in a position to act efficiently on the instant. The chief mate, from helow and the second mate. from smong the riggling, arrived on the scene of action only in time to secure the surviving mutineer. The men forward, that is, those of them who were on deck at the time, had apparently been willing to let the desperadoestry their luck, and see how matters would furn out.

The Captain, immediately before attending to his wounds, and still holding the revolver in his hand, with one shot left, ordered all hands aft, and demanded of them what they wanted next, and if these were any more who had anything to do or say against the authority of the ship, that was the time to sattle it.

One man, who had come from below, and who, probably, did not suppose there was another shot in the pistol, had the audacity, notwithstanding the scene before him to speak up in a loud tone, and say in reference to the Captain's bloody appearance, "The work was d—d well begue, and if I'd been on deck, I'd have finished it." That men was ordered to be selved up and flogged on the spot; and the order was executed.

The Captain then told the crew to ge to their duty; that as this was the first, so it would be the last man to be flogged on board that ship; that if they supposed

The Captain then told the crew to go to their duty; that is this was the first, so it would be the last man to be flogged on board that ship; that if they supposed a master of a ship would be hanged ashore for shooting pirates. he, for one, would as soon be hanged at San Francisco for that, as murdered at sea by a pack of rarcally mutineers; that he should keep his pistols about him, and if he saw any more symptoms of mutiny he should use then. The residue of the passage presented no such occasions.

On arrival at San Francisco, Capt Gardiner immediately represented his case to the civil authorities, and explied for process to arrest the mutineers. He experier ced great difficulty and delay from the want of proper courts in California, (the now of her admission into the Union having been received but a few weeks before, and the new courts not having gone into action,) is consequence of which, all those men who deserved punishment, except the leading mutineer, (who was in kone) took good care to run away. At length, an order was obtained for the removal of the man in incos, to the United States revenue outter, where he was safely lodged in charge of her commander. But we ten days or more afterwards, the morning found the man and his froms missing; and he was said to lave been drowned in an attempt to escape.

This ends the eventful history. Captain Gardiner, noting nothing more to be done in that matter, and laving completed his other business in California, took passage in the steamer following, and returned home.

teme. We are informed that a highly respectable and well known shipmaster of this city, now here, was at Manilla at the time Capt. Gardiner was, and he confirms the statement respecting the character there, of the two rufflane is questions. There are also several gentlemen in this city, who were at San Francisco, at the time of the occurrences there, and heard the report of the main facts as above given.

THE WEATHER DOWN EAST—By the Nantucket Inquirer, of the 14th inst., we learn that the barometer of the astronomer of that island, rose on Weilnesday last, at 11 A.M., to 31.03, reduced to the temperature of 50, and to the mean level of the sea, which is probably the greatest elevation ever observed there. At the Astronomical Observatory at Cambridge, the great barometer by Neuman, which is believed to be as accurate as any ever constructed, indicated at the same temperature and level 31.026, and the two instruments used in our observatory in this city, 31.02 and 31.03. This elevation is of rare occurrence, and has not teen previously observed here since Jan 1st, 1839. It is therefore important that the true allitude should be carefully ascertained, especially as we see it stated in snother peper published in this city, as having been 30.68 only—an allitude which has been exceeded several times in the course estated in the course est

JENNY LINDENSERGH -There is a Swede Pathin JENNY LINDENBERGH — There is a Swede it this city by the name of Lindenbergh, waiting for the arrival of Jenny Lind, who he claims as his first courin. Her real name he rays is Lindenbergh, her father and his father being own by thers; but her father, owing to political iroubles in Sweden, changed his name, either before for soon after Jenny was born, to Lind, dropping the two last at hables — Claudind (O.) Plating caler. Brooklyn City Intelligence.

THE LATE EXPLOSION OF A STRAM BOLLER.—At the most-ing of the Common Common on Monday night, a resolu-lution was adopted setting forth that this explosion was believed to be caused by the use of improper mawas believed to be caused by the use of improper materials; that other explosions of a similar nature were sileged to have taken place on the same premises within a short period, and the neighborhood had become justly alarmed, and directing the Chief of Prolice to report the fasts at the first meeting of the Beard with a view to have the same last before the next grand jury of the rounty.

ADDITION TO THE PCHEE.—A countriusiestion has been made to the Committe Council, by McKirby, Captain of the Third district police, representing that the torse under his command is tausfficient, and a resolution passed by the Beard to increase it by six officers is each ward (the Sixth and Tenth) forming that district.

NEW ACCOUNTS TO THE BOARD OF POCCATION.

Mr. Willham A. White, having declined to serve one member of this Board, Mr. A. A. Low has been appointed in his evend.

member of this Board, Mr. A. A. Low has been appointed in his stead.

Ciry Court.—Peb 17.—George Higgenson, indictors for burglary in the third degree, in havings broken into the store of fir. Crooker, in Atlantic street, and stolen a quantity of locks and other articles of hardware, was couristed. Seatence deterred.

River, Pisarres.—Officers Snedeker and Mundell (special officers of the chief of Police) arrested two, men, on Sunday last: named William Meroin and Sammel Griffin charged by Samuel Wright of Greenwich. Coun, with stealing his sleep, with upwards of 150 tunbels of oysters, from the foot of Main street, on the night of the 9th toetane. Both sloop and carzo had been traced, the first moored near the Novelty Works. New York, and the latter on board a sloop near Gatharine market. The prisoners were remanded for examination.

PROCESSORY WEST FRANCISCO.

PROCESSORY OF BURGLESSORY.—Alderman Muchmore proposed a resolution Mbnday night, at the Board of Common Council, that a reward of \$25 be paid to the police on the arrest and conviction of a burglar, believing as he did that it would causelike detection of many. Alderman Tayler opposed the principle of bribing officare who were already paid for the discharge of their duty, and suggested that those in the wards where such occurrences were most frequent should be discharged. The resolution was lost.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREmen, via Southampton.—The U. S mail steamship
Washington, G W. Floyd, commander, will sail for Bremse,
N. Chilliampton, on Saurday, Feb. E. from pler No. S
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MULLER, BAND R RIERA, agents, 50 Broadway.

U S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY .- FOR HA VANA

DACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY .- FOR CALI-

lowing United States mail steampsohots are now in the Pacific, one of which will be always in port as each end of the router—

GREGON, 1.999 tons.

TENNESSEE, 1.300 tons.

PANAMA, 1.037 NORTHERNER, 1.300 tons.

PANAMA, 1.037 NORTHERNER, 1.300 tons.

CALIPORNIA, 1.000 tons.

COLUMBIA, 500

UNICORN, 60 ARAH SANDE, 1.500 tons.

The new steamstrip COLUBBIA, will ply regularly batween San Francisch COLUBBIA, will ply regularly batween San Francisch of COLUBBIA, will ply regularly batween San Francisch.

In soft propellers will be kept up-for the transportation of freight and transient passenger between Fransma and San Francisch. The connection in the Atlantic will be maintained by the stamahipe EMPIRE CITI. Insering New York on the 13th, and CHEROKEE, leaving New York on the 13th on 13t

POR CHAGRES, DIRECT—AT THE LOWEST RATES OF Pressage and Freight.—The new and splended double engine steamship PROMETIRUS, of 1,500 tous buttlens, B. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander, will leave New York, from tier No. 2 North River, on Thurseay, Fobruary 37th, instant, at Socieck F. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to D. B. all. B.N., No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

Notice to Shippers of Freight.—All goods must be cleared at the Custom House, and the treight paid at the Agency Office, before the day of departure. Freight will not be received on the day of sailing.

CLIPPER SHIP ING FOR SAN PRANCISCO -- SHIPpers by this vessel are particularly requested to send their goods on board, foot of Maiden lane, E. S., without de-lay, and bills of lading for signature, so that the ship may be sent to sea previous to the 22d February, NIFFERM & IRONSIDE, 2 Broadway # MDICAL.

others of the crew ready enough for misshief, as appears by what follows.

This blocdy affair, which takes so much time to tell intelligibly, or even to read, was—from the time of the first drawing of the sheath knife, to the time of the shooting of the second ascallant—but the work of a moment. It was all witnessed by a respectable cabin passenger, (one of the owners of the barr), who was on deck at the time, but unarmed, and not in a position to act efficiently on the instant. The chief mate, from she low and the second mate, from smong the rigging, arrived on the scene of action only in time to seame the surviving mutineer. The men forward, that is, those of them who were on deck at the time, had appearently been willing to let the desperadoestry their luck, and see how matters would furn out.

The Captain, immediately before attending to his wounds, and still holding the revolver in his hand, wounds, and still holding the revolver in the same of the captain, immediately before attending to his hand, wounds, and still holding the revolver in the same of the captain in the captain is a short time.—Jas. Salisbury. Treatment of PRIVATE of the diseases, in a few hours, by a vegetable application, with our pain. In debility, brought on by improper habits and corrections, and sections, I combine medicines with the local and formet in the construction daily I course without and the other physicians. In all, I guarantee a parmanent current without the action on all y it guess on early the others use, caused by their not expelling the diseases one now ugh. My diplema, with these, and the nons can equal fs. You expelled my complaint in a sent time.—Jabu Rollien, jr. I paid over \$300 in two paints and contractions and part of the combine medicines with the local and provent standard the other physicians over a juan with these, and the other physicians of the combine medicines with the local and the combine medicines with the constantion daily I care without a near the care of the most part of the care of the mate, from

LARMONT, 62 Reads street, two doors from Broadway.

DOCTOR YOURSELF-FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTSRy means of the Pooket Association, or avery One His
Gwe Physician; thirtieth chittion, with one hundred engravings, showing diseases and malformations in every shape
and form, by Welliam Young, M.D., Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. The various forms of secret discase are faithfully described, and all the recipies given in
plain larguage. The chapter on Self-abuse is worthy of
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Young men, who have been unfortenate in construing discase previous to placing yourselves under the care of any
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the collection to placeing yourselves under the care of any
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